

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 648.]

THURSDAY, February 21, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

To the INHABITANTS of FAYETTE.

A WRITER under the signature of "A voter in Fayette," tells you, that "it is necessary that you should reflect maturely on the principles contained in the resolutions of the meeting at Bryant's station, before you enter into the committee scheme." I agree with him perfectly in opinion, with this addition, that if you approve of those principles, you should promote "the committee measure and support their choice," if you would wish to follow that line of conduct, which alone can enable you "to flourish in ruin." He says, that "the inhabitant of Fayette," has mistaken the ground of the opposition to the committee plan, when he declares, that none but the enemies of the principles stated by the meeting oppose that plan; and that the real ground of the opposition to it, is, that those who oppose the plan "pretend that you have not made up your minds on the subject," and he tells you in another place, that "a numerous proportion of you are, so occupied by domestic concerns, that you have it not in your power to gain necessary information, and are liable to subscribe to the measures, without weighing the consequence."—It is paying but a poor compliment, either to your understanding, or to your patriotism, to suppose, that you are incapable of gaining the necessary information on this important subject, and that you would "subscribe the measure, without weighing the consequence." But as he has so contemptible an opinion of both your understanding and patriotism, there can be no doubt, but that he is serious, when he declares, that "when you take time to take time for consideration and not to determine until the day of election," because he knows if you take his advice as to this, "that you certainly will be cheated into an opinion, and a manner of voting, that you will be sorry for hereafter."

He says, such an article in the constitution, as is recommended by the meeting, would amount to a "complete and absolute prevention of emancipation to slaves, whilst adults; as the legislature never will, nor ever can, have at their disposal, four millions of pounds, the sum supposed to be requisite to make the purchase." From the great amount of the sum he speaks of, it is obvious, that he calculates upon what would be necessary to make a purchase of all the slaves in the state, and as the resolution only contemplates a compensation being made, in proportion to the mode of emancipation, which may be adopted, by the legislature; it is manifest, and without founding the plan which he speaks of afterwards, that his real object is, a total and immediate emancipation; for the sum he calculates on as being necessary could not be so, for the execution of any other plan. But let the plan be what it may, and let the sum which will be necessary to carry that plan into execution, be great or small, is it not a strange doctrine, to assert that the prohibiting the legislature, to adopt this plan, without making the owners an adequate compensation agreeable, to the nature of it, amounts to a complete and absolute prevention of emancipation, because as he says, the legislature would never have at their disposal, money enough to make the purchase? By the resolution the owners are only to receive from the state the value of those slaves, who shall be emancipated by the plan which may be adopted. Those owners make a part only of the citizens of the state, and if the amount of the purchase, or the plan that may be adopted is so great that the state at large, that is all the citizens of the state, cannot pay it; ought a law to that amount, to be fixed by law, that is by the act of all, on a part only of those citizens. If the thing is right and practicable, it ought to be done at the expense of all; but if it would not be in the power of all, to bear the burden, that would be caused by it, certainly no plan can be proper, which would have a tendency to fix that burden, on a part only.

This writer then undertakes to prove, not only that there may be an equitable plan of emancipation fallen upon, without the state making the owners any compensation, but that it may be done in such a way, as actu-

ally to *double*, in the hands of the owner, the value of the very slave, which shall be taken from him, by the operation of the law; or to use his own calculation, that for a slave worth only \$80 the owner shall receive 160. He argues thus, "a slave is a charge to the proprietor from birth until ten years old—From that period, his labor more than pays for his food and clothing—and at the age of twenty-one, he has disbursed the charge of raising—at the age of twenty-one, slaves, healthy and valuable, may be supposed to be worth, on an average, eighty pounds each, and will hire for twenty pounds per annum. Four years hire, produces a sum sufficient to purchase the right of property. The term of emancipation being fixed at twenty-nine, the proprietor has the service of the slave, eight years; which, by the above estimate, will amount to one hundred and sixty pounds worth of service. The proprietor would take, if paid in hand, eighty pounds; but in consideration of waiting, and running the hazard of the slave's death, and receiving payment in service, one hundred and sixty pounds worth of labor is granted him. This plan appears more advantageous to the slave holder, than even a purchase; for that purchase be made on credit; for, should the state purchase the slaves, and hire them out to life the money to make payment to the owners, little more than four years hire, will discharge the debt; whereas, by the forementioned plan, the owner has the slave eight years," if he had not before acknowledged his contempt for your understanding, this use of reasoning would have proved it, in the most unquestionable manner. He makes his calculation from the operation of the plan, as it would affect the property in a slave when he has arrived at the age of twenty-one, because he says "at that time he has disbursed the charge of raising" and he calculates his value at that age at \$80 and his yearly hire at 20; and he proposes to pay the matter of that slave, with the labour of the slave himself for eight years; and endeavours to prove to the matter, that by this plan he would get 160 for his slave, instead of \$80 his real value. To form a just estimate of the real operation of this plan, we should understand what change it would cause in the situation of the matter who is now possessed of such a slave under the law as it stands at present. As the law now is, the matter is entitled to the service of his slave for life, and he runs the risk of his life; by the proposed plan, the matter would be entitled to the slave's labour for eight years, if he lived to long, for he would still have to run the risk of his life. As the law now is, the matter will not only have his labour for eight years, if he lives so long, but for as much longer as he does actually live; by the plan proposed he cannot possibly have his labour for more than eight years; and during that time he runs the same hazard of his life, that he does now, when he is entitled to his labour for life. Or in other words, by the proposed plan, the matter is to have the chance of the labour of the slave for eight years, instead of having the same chance for twenty or thirty; and he is to be paid for a slave, in whom he now has an absolute property, by the state of that slave for a short time. Let us understand this plan in its operation place you, in the same situation, that boys are sometimes placed in by adults, when they get them to play at the game "I will take you 10/5." Suppose an individual was to come forward and propose to you, to purchase this slave, but instead of a sum to be given you at once for him, was to offer you 20 a year for eight years if he lived so long; if he died in that time to be your loss, but if he lived beyond that time, to be the property of the purchaser, for the remainder of the life of the slave: would you not laugh at his proposition? Reverse it; suppose the owner of the slave, should offer to sell him to you for eight years, upon condition, that you would emancipate him at the end of that time, but should ask you as much for him, as such a slave for life would now sell for: would you think it to your interest, to purchase him, or

to a slave for life. If you doubt as to this, ask those *confiscation* many persons who have offered to sell their slaves on these terms, whether they have ever met with one man, who was willing to purchase in that way, & then ask those to whom the proposition was made, whether they did not consider the proposer as being, *more knaves than fools*.

But admitting for a moment, that this plan, or any other that could be suggested, would bring about a gradual emancipation, without a very great loss to the owners of the slaves. I ask you, where is the difference in point of principle and right, whether that loss is five pounds or an hundred? and I also ask, where is your security, that those who are advocates for emancipation, will stop with that plan? Do you suppose that it is not their wish to carry it further? If on the contrary, you know, that they would annihilate this property, in a moment, if they had power to do it. I ask, if you once permit them to interfere with it, without making compensation, how you will be able to pay to them afterwards *so far you shall go, and no farther*? If a constitution or a law can go this length now, what is there to prevent either from going as far at a subsequent day, as will destroy the whole property at once? you know they have the inclination to do it, give them the power also, and what will afterwards prevent them from following their inclinations? So far from confining to the constitution's being silent on this subject, as this writer wishes that it should be, I would rather that it should declare at once, that there should be an emancipation; for then the dispute would either be at an end, or would bring on a contest which would soon settle it. But if the constitution is silent on the subject, they will never let you have peace in this country, until they effect their object; and as they will be awake when you are slumbering, and as they will be always united, when you are acting without concert; you may safely calculate, that they will sooner or later, get such a legislature, as will answer their purpose. I have said above, that no man who is a friend to emancipation would be satisfied to see such plans as they now tell you of, adopted. I am warranted in saying, so well because, their arguments against slavery, if they are just, go as forcibly against holding the present generation in that state, as they do against keeping their dependents in the same condition: as because, when they are the least off their guards, they confess that they think, that the present race as well as their dependents, ought to be emancipated. We may naturally suppose that this writer, from the objection which he had in view at the time he was writing, would have been very much on his guard; yet he has left no room to doubt as to his real sentiments on this subject. He says, "it is acknowledged on all hands, that the slaves are entitled to freedom, and that at all times justice or honesty is the best policy." You will therefore determine for yourselves whether you will put it in the power of men who think in this manner, to destroy your property entirely, or whether you will by agreeing to the much dreaded plan of the meeting have it unalterably declared by the constitution, that no species of your property, shall ever be taken from you, by an act of the legislature, without your receiving, a pecuniary and an adequate compensation for it.

ANOTHER VOTER IN FAYETTE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Scott county, on the waters of Dry run, six miles from Georgetown, a dark bay horse, five years old, pail shod before, his two hind feet white, and his left fore foot, a splint on his nose, about fourteen hands high appraised to 141.

JOHN HALL.

December 12th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, on the waters of Clear creek, a yellow bay filley, one year old, with a tar in her forehead, no brand, appraised to nine pounds.

CHARLES HIGHTER.

September 12th, 1798.

The Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR,

YOUR paper of the 19th December did not reach Philadelphia until this evening, being twenty-two days on its passage. I find no extracts from Philadelphia papers in yours of a later date than the 19th of November from which it is probable you had not received any paper of a later date.

The post master general made the following arrangement for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Kentucky, which was to have been commenced on the 1st of November 1798.

Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Shippensburg on Monday by 8 P. M. 146 miles.

Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday by 4 A. M. arrive at Pittsburgh, on Friday 9 A. M. 157 miles.

Leave Pittsburgh, on Friday noon, arrive at Zane's (on the Munkingum) on Monday at 8 P. M. 146 miles.

Leave Zane's every Tuesday at 4 A. M. arrive at Washington Kentucky, on Friday by 10 A. M. 145 miles.

Leave Washington, on Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Lexington on Sunday before noon 52 miles.

—Total, 645 miles.

If this arrangement had been executed the mail would have been delivered at Lexington within 15 days and a half from its departure and would have returned to Philadelphia in the same number of days—Upon experiment however it has been found that the road from Wheeling to Washington, Kentucky, was much worse than it had been expected, and that it was impossible to carry it with the expedition contemplated. Indeed it appears from the best information that can be obtained, that Zane has laid his road in a manner very unaccommodating to the public, and that the nature of the ground will never permit expeditions travelling. The postmaster general has now therefore allowed the post from Pittsburgh to Washington, Kentucky, a week longer to perform their route than was proposed at first, and the mail will be twenty-two days and a half in passing from Philadelphia to Lexington, even with this encrease of time it cannot be expected that the mail will be carried uniformly in that time, there being very few inhabitants for 200 miles of the distance, and those few new settlers and not yet provided with many conveniences, accidents to a rider or horse cannot always be repaired by others, nor can the creeks at times be passed for want of proper conveniences for that purpose.

A mail from Philadelphia by way of Staunton, Abingdon, Moflars and Danville should arrive at Lexington on Thursdays, in nineteen days. This route is also for a considerable distance thinly settled, the road not very well improved, and the numerous water-courses which cross it and which are many of them not well provided with conveniences for passing them, often prove obstacles to a regular transportation of the mails. The repair of roads bridging of creeks, and establishing of ferries are subjects which have been hitherto left wholly to the state legislatures, and the postmaster general has never considered them as within his province.

Until new regulations in that respect, or the roads are improved by some other means, it will be impossible to convey the mail expeditiously or with regularity to Kentucky. It is a satisfaction however to find that some improvement in both respects has been made during the last year, and that there will be no danger that so great an interruption as has happened the last winter will occur again.

It is contemplated by some that when the seat of government shall be removed to Washington city, that a new road should be laid out and improved by the United States, in the most direct course that the nature of the country will admit by way of Gallipolis to Kentucky and the Northern Territory, should that be done the communications with Kentucky may be greatly expedited.

JOS. HABERSHAM.

Post Master General.

Philadelphia,
January 10th, 1799.

3w

LONDON, October 20.
Enfeebled, in the county of Wexford, is reported, but we hope without foundation, to be now in the hands of the rebels.

October 21.
The Dublin mail of the 17th arrived this morning.

Early on Thursday morning, a detachment of the Duke of York's highlanders, commanded by major Meredith, fell in with Holt and his party, at a village near the Glen, of Fimnal. The darkness of the morning favoured the escape of the rebels, all except 17, who were killed, and one wounded.

The Emperor of Morocco it appears is now actually at war with the Hanseatic league. The French papers say that his cruisers have lately captured three vessels—one from Bremen, a second from Hamburg, and a third bearing Prussian colours.

The Paris papers of the 13th state, that Buonaparte, had left a garrison of 6000 men in Cairo, and after having defeated the Arabs in several actions, had taken Suez, on the Red Sea.—That he had added 15,000 Arabian cavalry, and several thousand Mameluke infantry to his army. That he possessed himself of Syria; and that the Seignor, and the Divan, had expressed the highest gratification at his success.

Advices were yesterday received at the admiralty office, from vice admiral Sir Richard Onslow, giving an account of his having effected a landing on the Texel island, taken possession of the Texel river. The safe and capacious bay which this island affords to our shipping, will render it a valuable acquisition.

FRANKFORT, October 27.
It is very certain that from the 17th to the 19th, 12,000 Austrians have marched partly through Bregingen, into Graubunden. This, however, was not undertaken until the regency of Graubunden had, according to existing treaties, demanded the assistance of Austria to protect its independence by a deputation to the imperial resident, Von Kronthal. By an act signed by him, Austria promises that she will withdraw her troops which were requested by the Bundner.

According to report from Feld Kirch the French entered Graubunden on the 19th.—The people opposed them. On both sides there were a great many killed and wounded. The French retreated, and the Austrians marched 12,000 men into Graubunden from the environs of Feld Kirch.

LINDAU, October 29.
We have this moment received the news that the Austrians, yesterday the 19th, took possession of Chot, and now are advancing more into Graubunden. This is a fact, but it is not known whether the French had like- wise advanced towards that place. It is said that the latter fell back without firing a gun; but on the other side a strong corps is collecting at Shaffhausen. If the Austrian troops in our neighbourhood were obliged to make 10 or 12 marches yesterday at noon. The same is reported from Bregingen.

RASTATT, October 25.
The day before yesterday the tri-colored flag was flying at the tower of the minister of Strasbourg, to announce that Buonaparte had since the 18th of August conquered all Egypt; and that the army of the Pys and Nubelukes were totally defeated.

SEMLIN, October 12.
The fortune of war has not yet deferred the rebel Pashaw Oglou: he has extricated himself from the dangerous situation in which he was. By order of the Pasha, the Turkish army acting against the rebels, was to storm Widlau, which on the 25th of September was executed under the command of Kaptan Pacha, of Natiolen—and other Pashas, with their combined forces.

At the commencement the Turkish commander gained some advantages; so much so, that he took some doubts; but his success was of short duration.—Pashaw Oglou was prepared for the attack, and has projected mines not far from the city—as soon as his opponents had reached the

spot that he wished, under a most heavy cannonade he sprung his mines and made such a terrible slaughter and confusion amongst the assailants, that the army which blockaded him, was not able to form in three days. About 2000 were left dead, and a great number more horribly wounded; which created great confusion in the camp. Even now they cannot give a regular estimate of their loss, as the dispersed men have not yet returned. On this occasion the 31st, attack was repelled. We must now wait the issue.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

IN SENATE,
OF THE UNITED STATES.

January 10, 1799.

United States, vs. William Blount.

On motion by Mr. Stockton, seconded by Mr. Rois.

That William Blount was an officer of the United States within the meaning of the constitution of the United States, and therefore liable to be impeached by the house of representatives. That as the articles of impeachment charge him with high crimes and misdemeanors supposed to have been committed while he was senator of the United States his plea ought to be overruled.

The Yeas and Nays were as follow.

YEAS.
Messrs. Chipman, Davenport, Goodhue, Lattimer, Livermore, Lloyd, Luning, Kef, Sedgwick, Stockton, Tracy.

NAYS.
Messrs. Anderson, Bingham, Bloodworth, Brown, Estlin, Gunn, Green, Hillslope, Howard, Langdon, Marshall, Martine, Mason, Read.

So it was carried in the negative, and the plea will of course be allowed, and the defendant discharged.

Lexington, February 21.

Departed this life on the 7th. inst. Betty Bledsoe, wife of the rev. Joseph Bledsoe, after a short illness, and was buried on the 9th, attended by her friends and a large number of respectable persons; a discourse was delivered suitable to the occasion, from Romans, fifth chapter and last verse. "That as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord."

The editor having been called on to declare "that the notice in his last paper, no. 647 respecting committee men, was not inserted by the direction or at the request of the meeting at Bryans," thinks it his duty to say, that it was handed to him by a gentleman (in his own hand writing) who he believes was present at the meeting, but without any other official appearance, as coming from the meeting, than what is contained in the publication itself, the whole of the manuscript having been printed.

As the approaching convention gives rise to the discussion of political questions, in which almost every citizen in the state feels himself interested; and as the most respectable citizens differ in sentiment, on many important political subjects, it is but just, to give each side of every question an equal opportunity of supporting their opinions; for which purpose, one page of this paper shall be appropriated, until the meeting of the convention, but no more than two columns to either side of any question at one time, when there is matter offered on the other; all political pieces intended to appear in this paper to be deposited in the office at least four days before the day of publication.

THE EDITOR.

WANTED

As an assistant in a Wholesale Hard Ware Store, a Young Man of abilities, and good reputation—none other need apply. Enquire of the printer hereof.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, and at the office of the GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM, Frankfort,

Price 1/6,

ALL the laws (of a general nature) which passed at the last session of the general assembly of this commonwealth.

Lexington, Feb. 16.

A MEETING of the subscribers for a new Fire Engine will be held, to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock at the house of Capt. Henry Marshall, in order to form themselves into a fire company, & for other purposes—at which time the attendance of every subscriber is particularly requested.

NOTICE,

THE rev'd Joseph Bledsoe with seventeen negroes to be equally disposed of among his children, among which are several very likely, and but one old. The said children by a majority present, have concluded to expose said negroes to public sale, for ready cash, on the first day of March next, at the plantation of the said Bledsoe, in Garrard county.

*2 February 11th 1799

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Pattersons quarry at 10d half penny per bushel, giving ten barrels for every hundred sold—he will have two or three hundred bushels ready by the last of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 9d per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2/ and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9/ per foot, 15/ per foot for the first three feet after, and 18/ per foot for as the well is continued, 2/ per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, smiths work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.
Pattersons quarry near Lexington,
February 18th, 1799. 11p6/ }

A Valuable Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on Silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Taylors fork with the main creek—six miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by R. & C. Smart—there is ten feet of dead fall, & a good situation for a dam, by which the fall may be increased to 16 or 18 feet—the site indisputable. The above is a valuable object for any person or persons inclining the export business, as there is sufficient water to drive two pair of stones, during the greatest drought in summer. There is likewise an excellent seat for a DISTILLERY, with over-head water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty. Excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TOD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799. 11

N. B. He has also for sale, THREE LOTS in Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 200, and 201.

GEORGE NICHOLAS

PURPOSES from this time, to attend the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court and the District Courts at Frankfort, Lexington, Paris and Washington, constantly, as an ATTORNEY. He will also, when his attendance on those courts will permit it, go occasionally, to any other court in the State. Those who incline to put their business into his hands, may be assured that it shall be attended to with as great attention and diligence, as he has ever given to any business committed to his care. Lexington, February 8th, 1799.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,

IN MOUNT-STERLING.

ON one of which lots, is a TANK, through which runs a constant stream of water; together, with a good flock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a confidential credit.—Said lots will be sold single or together.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.

February 13, 1799. 13t 11.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from my house at Georgetown, a likely bay horse, very large, the hair where the head piece of the bridle lies on the top of his head, cut, but grows long, and stands up, a small lump on the knee of his near fore leg, and thick winded when rode—no brand or recollected, thud all round. The above reward will be given for delivering him in Georgetown, and all reasonable expenses paid by

ELIJAH CRAIG.

February 11th, 1799. 3c

A FEW COPIES OF

PHILANTHROPOS

On Negro Slavery,

Price 7/3, for sale at this office.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, will meet on the 19th of March next, at the beginning of an entry of 1500 acres of land, made in the name of James Dickey, about 6 or 7 miles from May's lick, on the dividing ridge between the North fork of Licking and main Licking; then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, touching the calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

JAMES DICKEY.

To Messrs. Aylett Hawes, Richard Hawes, Walker Hawes, Thomas Buckner & Eliza his wife, Richard Buckner & Charlotte his wife, Robert Buckner & Mary his wife, heirs of Samuel Hawes deceased.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 18th day of March next, we shall take the depositions of Daniel Boone, Joseph Scholl and Septimus Davis, at the Ash tree called for in the entry of Henry Miller, of 4000 acres, standing by the side of the Limestone road, about six miles from the Blue Licks, towards Millerburg, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery, wherein we are complainants and you defendants, depending in the District Court held in Paris.

Samuel Miller,
John Lewis,
Rachel his wife,
James Miller,
Wm. Miller,
Hannah Miller,
Martha Miller,
and Henry Miller,
Heirs of Henry Miller decd.
Lexington, February 11, 1799. 4c

GINSENG.

A GENEROUS price will be given in merchandise for a quantity of good well dried GINSENG.

BY the subscriber in this place, and OTHO BEATTY & Co. in Frankfort, from this time forward, until the middle of March next.

C. BEATTY.

Lexington, January 15, 1799. 11

TAKEN up by the subscriber, lying in Montgomery county, three miles from Six's mill, on the Sumnerford road, a black horse four years old next spring, fourteen and a half hands high, four white feet, and legs almost to the knees, a black and white nose, a small streak in his face, short before, no brand perceivable, appraised to 15l 10s.

JOHN LVEL.

February 2d, 1799.

Just Imported,

And now arriving at the corner of Main and Croft streets, opposite the old court house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods,	Loaf, white & brown Sugars,
Hardware & cutlery,	Alpines, cinnamon, ginger &c.
Sundries, hosiery, &c.	Albans, copperas, antimony,
Crockery and glass wares,	A few hundred of excellent logwood.
Japaned do.	Jeffer's bark,
A general assortment of tin.	Shuber's sassa,
Pewter basons, dishes and plates.	Copper ten kettles,
Superfine port and common paper,	Two large and one small iron,
School bibles and testaments,	Sheet iron & nail rods,
Spelling books, Dilworth's assistant.	Nails & flooring boards, from 3d. to 12d.
Blind-books, Cherry bounces, Porter, Wines,	Window glass, 7 by 9 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12,
Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, Pepper,	Saddles, saddle bags, whips and bridles of every description.
	Also a few excellent double and single trigger rifleguns.
	All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servants,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

*A generous price will be given for country lugs.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bunchy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. McILVAIN.

TAKE NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a bond given by me to Isaac Walker, and by Walker assigned to Francis Hargrave: the bond was given April 25th, 1793, for a quantity of land purchased of Walker, which falls short of the quantity I bought: the bond was payable two years after date. I do not intend to pay the said bond off, until I get the quantity of land: the bond was for twenty pounds.

JACOB ENGLEMAN.
February 13, 1799. 4w

GEORGE YOUNG, JAMES FLEMING, & Co.

AT their BOOR and SHOE MANUFACTORY, on Water street, opposite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, and on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic States, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor, them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

February 14th, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEG leave to inform the public generally, that they have commenced business in the house lately occupied by Doctor Brown, next door to Mr. William Wells, on Main street, where they are now opening and will have ready for sale in a few days, a handsome assortment of

IRON-MONGERY.

Which they will dispose of wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce. They have themselves that the goods, upon examination, will be found of such quality, and laid in upon such terms as will merit the attention of retailers. Also, a small assortment of PATENT MEDICINE & STATIONARY. ASHTON & OVERALL.

Lexington, February 16, 1799.

FOR SALE.

Several Small Tracts of VERY VALUABLE LAND, and of INCONTESTIBLE TITLE, (viz.)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

363 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of said section to the town of Clarksville, of the common bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 56 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition by the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the said addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 19 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS OR ANTI, N. W. TERRITORY.

220 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 12, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of a militia in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE HASKANSKAS.

In the Illinois territory, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court of civil mandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1449 acres, viz. 900 in grants of 120 acres in 2 grants of 415 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village of the same name.

564 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskia.

380 acres, comprehending to grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, above and near the village of the same name.

350 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid to grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskia, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.
Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER
Lexington, April 4, 1798.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing Benjamin Purley, an apprentice boy to the hatting business, as they shall answer it at their peril.

The said Benjamin Purley has absconded himself from me: he is a black boy 10 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, dark long hair, and a downy look. All masters or owners of boats or other vessels are hereby forewarned from taking him on board their vessels, or removing him out of the state, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN LOWREY.
February 14, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Clear creek, Fayette county, aforesaid mare about four years old, four feet eight or nine inches high, a blaze on her face, and a small bit of white on her under lip, branded with T, on the left shoulder, all over black, her left hind foot white, appraised to 150.

JAMES WHITE.

August 12th, 1798.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Court of Quarter Sessions, November, 1798.

John Luke, complainant,

AGAINST

George Kiger, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy. Telle

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1798.

Edward Washington, complainant,

against

Daniel Callaghan, John Little, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Harrison defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Callaghan not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months successively, another posted at the court house door of Bourbon county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy.) THOMAS ARNOLD, Clk.

A TANTARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddlery, will be given for all kinds of Hides.— They will also take hides to be tanned on the flares. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS,

Wm. REID.

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

MR. BRADFORD,

I HAVE observed in your paper of December 1, 1798, that a certain William Sutton, has advertised me as a Run-away Apprentice, to the carpenter and house joiners business. True it is that I did receive with the said Sutton for four years past, agreeable to the contract of my eldest orphan brother. At the expiration of which term of four years, the said Sutton refusing a discharge, I did admit myself from his service, publicly, and not privately, as he would intimate to the public by his advertisement. Notwithstanding the said Sutton having privately taken the advantage of me as an orphan, in a single state, and influenced the court of Scott county to bind me illegally as a poor orphan.— Yet, upon the allegations and proofs exhibited to the court, as appears on record, upon adjournment I was acquitted, and the said Sutton made in the costs of the prosecution. Therefore I have thought fit to make this public, not so much for my own satisfaction, as for a caution to others.

CHARLES HENDERSON.

January 24d, 1799.

I HAVE for sale, several thousand acres of land on Green river, and the waters thereof (which I will dispose of in such quantities as may best suit the purchasers,) for which I will take cash, negroes, and horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Bairdstown, January 18th 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the white oak branch of North Elkhorn, Scott county, a bright bay filley, two or three years old last spring, supposed to be branded T, on the near shoulder, 14 hands one inch high, long tail, appraised to 70 l.

JAMES DOHONY.

HENRY HYMAN,

OLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON.)

BEG leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Messrs. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

By Last Evening's Mail.

LONDON, October 23.

Saturday night some dispatches for Mr. Lilton, his majesty's envoy to America, were made up at the secretary of state's office, in Downing street, and sent to Falmouth, where they are to be put on board the Lady Harriot, a new packet, which has the American mails on board, and ordered immediately to sail for New-York. It is understood that this packet will also convey to America, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries.

October 24.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

Dublin, November 13.

This day the famous Holt, who tendered to Lord Powercourt, on terms of transportation for life, was brought to the castle in a post-chaise, and escorted by the Powercourt yeoman cavalry. He is a very good looking, tall man, and was dressed in military uniform—scarlet faced with blue, and a blue military great coat. The capture of Buonaparte, could not create a greater exultation here, or be more generally the subject of conversation.

PARIS, 17th Brumaire.

It is said, that an agent is to be sent to America, with credentials, to remove the difficulties which have arisen between the two countries.

November 5.

Letters from the head-quarters of the Italian army, dated October 22, mention, that an army of 12,000 men, exclusive of the Cisalpine Legions, is to be in full motion, in three columns, one of which is to march to Naples.

November 6.

We are assured that the Executive Directory is again very seriously engaged about the means of preventing the evils of a continental war, and that hopes of peace are not yet entirely given up. The propositions it has made to the court of Vienna, exhibit a degree of moderation, which, if they should fail of success, will call upon our enemies all blame and responsibility for the events which may ensue.

A journal from the other side of the Rhine, says, that a treaty has been concluded between Prussia and Austria, tending to ensure peace and tranquillity to Germany.

BRUNN, September 26.

The late governor of Belgrade, Nustapha, is preparing to set a similar part with Radawan Oglon, and has retired with his troops, to Philopoli, where he has put himself in a posture of defence. A great fermentation prevails through the greater part of the Turkish states, and an insurrection has taken place in Anatolia. Travellers in the Turkish territories, are continually plundered by bands of robbers.

REGENSBURG, Sept. 26.

A report gains ground, that an English and Russian ambassador are to make their appearance at Rastadt, with a project for a general peace: and that if not accepted, the coalition with increased numbers, will have recourse to arms.

ALEXANDRIA, January 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Richmond to his friend in this town, dated January 20th, 1799.

Every day gives more convincing proofs of the success of Marivall's election; and it is said that Mr. Henry will come into the legislature, but I much doubt it.

The legislature are about passing an appeal to the people, in the shape of an address fraught with the most direful sentiments to the government of the United States. Times are alarming; civil dissention, if not actual civil war, may be expected. Nobody can mistake the meaning of Taylor of Caroline. He is the prime mover, and is surrounded by those who move pretty much as he directs. One week more and all their projects will be out.

A bill is ordered to be brought into the house, arraying the state's judges against those of the United States, in cases that may occur under the federal act, the avowed object of which is to let at liberty any person who shall be prosecuted under that act. Taylor's resolutions, which you have seen; Nicholas's substituted in

place of those proposed by George Taylor; the appeal, or address to the people, and the bill ordered to be brought in, will fill up the measure of hostility, on the part of this state against the United States. The government of the United States must present itself of yield to the force of Virginia. Such open hostility cannot and must not be passed over in silence. Another project is before the house, for arming en masse all the militia of the commonwealth; this is also the scheme of Taylor and his party; and who can doubt the object? It is not to prepare to defend the nation against a foreign foe, for this party hold it as a point that there is no such danger to be apprehended. What then is the object? The resolutions mentioned, acts contemplated, and the manifesto to the people, are the best elucidations.

FOR RENT.

THE house lately occupied by col. Stanton, in Lexington, on Short street, & near the public square: it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences. Also, the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business: three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable,—possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morton esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Late of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of Physic and Surgery, studied three and an half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the city of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the State of New-Jersey, 15th of August, 1783, from the honorable David Brearly and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, sore eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hiccups in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, colic winds and rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures fist and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, pregnant wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all febrile weaknesses in both sexes, the bite of the viper, rattlesnake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper, by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, attests himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

FRUITLESS TOIL.

WHO seeks to please all men each way,
And not himself offend;
He may begin his work to-day,
But God knows when he'll end.

ANECDOTE.

A witty knave bargained with a fellow of face in London for as much fine lace as would reach from one of his ears to the other. When they had agreed, he told her that he believed she had not quite enough to fulfil her agreement—for one of his ears was nailed to the pillory at Bristol.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment,

Pepper, Cloves, White lead, Whittings, Allum, Glue, Madder, Bile phos, Washed & linen web- bing assorted, Saddlers' racks ass'd, Women's dirrupsions, Men's plated brs, Glovers' needles and	pins assorted, Knob latches, Inch screw augers, Knives & forks ass'd, Corn hoes assorted, Coarse cotton and wool cards, Tin in boxes, Chest locks, Table butts, Sweeping & scrubbing brushes, Boasting cloths assort- ed.
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Which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash. No accounts to be opened.
Lexington, Feb. 4th, 1799.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

November court of Quarter sessions, 1798.
Percival Butler complainant.

AGAINST

James Wilkinson, John Fowler and James Blair, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Wilkinson, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for ten months successively, and on Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy.) Teste.
LEVI TODD, CLK. P. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

26 MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Quen's Ware, &c. &c.
Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, Military, School, Music, Copper plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for cash.

All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL. LEAVY.
Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

HAS removed his Store to the house adjoining the sign of the Buffalo, kept by John M. Blair—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth of Kentucky—a large quantity of SALT, IRON & CASTINGS, Assorted.—But,

LISTEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay off their respective balances on or before the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

BLANK DEEDS
For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE,

ALL persons are cautioned not to take an assignment on an order drawn from time in July, or August, or September, 1797, by Peter Croule of Lexington, for the sum of 651 25 2d, accepted by the subscriber, as the said Croule gave him notice not to pay it but for the sum of 411 45 6d which has been paid by the subscriber in the course of the year 1797, to the bearer of the said order, as per receipt of several fums of the amount of 1051 85 7d.

P. D. ROBERT

January 23th, 1799. 4w

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking a conveyance of five hundred acres of land lying in the county of Fayette and State Kentucky, on the waters Clear creek, (being the land whereon Charles Pigman now lives,) of Jesse Pigman; as I have purchased the said lands from John Lucas, who assigned to me a writing obligatory given by said Jesse Pigman to said Lucas, for the conveyance of the said tract of land, dated the 25th day of April 1787, and also as I have the oldest patent for said land.

LEWIS CRAIG.

January 20th, 1799. *3w

Transylvania Library.

At a meeting of the Library Committee, January 20th, 1799—

Resolved, That the following shares in the Transylvania Library, be forfeited, if the contributions due thereon are not discharged by the first Saturday in April:

No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 23, 29, 30, 33, 34, 41, 45, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 93, 94, 102, 103, 105, 106, 116.

Extra'd from the Minutes,

THOS. T. BARR, C. T. L. C.

* * Such persons as owe for shares and shall fail to make payment to T. T. Barr, by the 1st of April next, may expect to be sued, without discrimination.

Books will be received in payment, for arrearages, shares or contributions; provided they are approved of by the committee, who will meet at the library room, on the first Friday in every month, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. In the mean time they may be delivered to the Librarian, or T. T. Barr.

Woodford county, December 22d 1798.

THE partnership of Citenden and Turpin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those having any demands against the same, are desired to come forward and have them adjusted, and those indebted to make immediate payment to John Citenden in whose care the books and papers will be left during the absence of Thomas Turpin; Those who do not pay their respective balances before the 1st of February may expect suits to be commenced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

THOMAS TURPIN.

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this State.—Also his share in the iron Works—four terms apply to

B. VANRADELLES, atty.

in fact for John Cockey Owings.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on Licking.

2,337 1/2, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Clear Creek.
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Foxe's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,572 on the Ohio, Mason county.
2000 do. do.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.
4,320 acres in Marion county, on the Ohio.
450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.
750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

April 1st, 1798. 1f

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF CABINET WORK, consisting of DESKS, TABLES, &c. all of which I will sell low for cash. Those inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying at Mr. John Coons's, or at my shop on Cross street, opposite Col. Thos. Hart's mill factory.

JOHN GOODMAN.

February 4th, 1799. 1f

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURER;

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, on Cross street, two doors above Short street. He will take three or four apprentices, to the above business.

Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly, entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, &c." to prove the special calls of an entry, obtained by John Burger sen. it being a pre-emption warrant of 400 acres, lying on the waters of Townsend. Any person that wishes to hear the testimony taken, concerning the calls of the above entry, may attend on Monday the 25th day of February next, and should we not finish on that day, continue from day to day, until the business is completed, agreeable to the above recited act.

JOHN BURGER sen.

25th January, 1799. 1f

NOTICE.

HOSE gentlemen who have subscribed for, and all others who may incline to purchase THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, published by S. WILSON, may be furnished at Mr. Bradford's Printing-Office in Lexington, Mr. H. Brent's store in Paris, and by the subscriber in Clarke county.

S. WILSON.

January 1, 1799.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

33 JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798. 1f

6 A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened TAVERN at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house. He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon, ham, venison, do. dried beef, beef tongue, cheese, &c. &c.

Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon, ham, venison, do. dried beef, beef tongue, cheese, &c. &c.

Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

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Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

Opening For Sale.

By the subscribers in Main Street (next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office) an elegant assortment of British and India Muslins, Of all descriptions;

WITH a variety of other articles—amongst which are broad and narrow cloths, cambrics, printed calicoes, chintz, and printed shawls; silk and cotton bandannas; best Scotch thread, men's cotton stockings, fine white tapes, cambric and lawns, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9 by 10qr. diaper & damask table cloths; bed ticking, white and brown linens, cotton counterpanes, pulicat handkerchiefs, India and coloured nankins; bias assorted, needles, ivory and horn combs; Madeira and brandy by the quarter cask; loaf and muscovado sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c. with an assortment of Hopkins's new invented razor throps and composition—Which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or approved notes.

GARNER & BOARDMAN.

Lexington, October 29, 1798. 1f

THOMAS REID,

COPPER & TIN SMITH;

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing-Office, on Main Street; where he will be happy to serve any person who will please to favor him with their custom.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.

An active lad, of about fourteen years of age, and of good character, will be taken apprentice.

AN AWAY on the 12th inst. Jonathan Hitter, an apprentice, bound to the ropemaking business, about sixteen years of age, four feet eleven inches high, had on when he went away, a drab colored old file jacket and waistcoat, and leather overalls, has a down look—Any body that will return the said boy, shall receive five shillings reward. Forwarn all persons against harboring or turning the said apprentice.

DAVID DODGE.

Lexington, January 22d, 1799. 3f

Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT, Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798. 1f

September 29th, 1798. 1f

September 29th, 1798. 1f

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